

The University of Chicago

THE CHANGE IN ATTITUDE
TOWARDS SEX FREEDOM AS DISCLOSED BY
AMERICAN JOURNALS OF OPINION
DURING THE YEARS 1911 TO 1930

A PART OF A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO
THE FACULTY OF THE DIVISION OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES IN CANDIDACY FOR
THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

1932

By
HUBERT CHARLES NEWLAND

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1. Meaning of the Problem

The aim of this investigation is to measure the change in attitude towards sex freedom during the two decades preceding the year 1931, and also to discover, if possible, what relationship exists between the strength of opinions expressed on the subject of sex freedom in the leading American journals of opinion and the volume of words by which they were expressed.

In a narrow sense the term "sex freedom" commonly signifies absence of the constraints of conventional sex morality. But for the purposes of this investigation several other aspects of sex freedom are important. Between free love and prostitution, for example, it is rather difficult to draw a clear line; so that a person who is not averse to free love will incline to tolerance towards the prostitute. So also a person who champions the cause of free divorce is less likely to take an adamant attitude towards lapses of sex morality than one who cherishes a belief in the indissoluble marriage bond. If one accepts the sociological rather than the religious sanction of marriage, his attitude towards sex morality will be related to his view of the status of the home and the family.

But sex freedom must also imply freedom to think about and talk about sex. Here attitudes may range all the way from that of the person who treats sex as an ineffable mystery to that of the social hygienist who advocates sex instruction in the elementary schools. Is sex something to be silent about, or should we discard the taboo and seek scientific enlightenment? Here we pass from the taboo, and censorship to the question of birth con-

trol and contraception.

As a third aspect we must take note of sex equality. Here sex freedom implies freedom for women from the consequences of a so-called biological handicap. In this aspect attitudes may range from a belief in the inherent inferiority of women, saddled as they are with the sex burden, to a belief in thorough-going sex equality. We are likely to find here, as before, that attitudes of this group tie up with those of other groups. Opposition to a new code of sex ethics may go hand in hand with acceptance of the double standard of sex morality, or with the belief that a woman's proper place is in the home.

Thus as working definition, we may take sex freedom to be freedom from those constraints in thought, speech, and conduct that arise from the status, functions, or relationships of sex.

2. The Data

When we speak of the change in attitude towards sex freedom we mean the attitude of the person of average intelligence, education, and socio-economic status. As an index of the attitudes of such persons we are justified in taking the opinions expressed in the leading journals of opinion, acting on the assumption that these journals reflect to a large extent the opinions of their readers. Accordingly, on the advice of two city librarians, the following list, for which complete files were available, were selected:

1. The Literary Digest
2. The Survey
3. The New York Nation
4. The New Republic
5. Harper's Magazine
6. The North American Review
7. The Atlantic Monthly
8. The Saturday Evening Post (Editorials only)
9. The Century Magazine
10. Scribner's Magazine

These sources were all current throughout the twenty-year span from January, 1911 to December, 1930. In each issue of each of them every non-fiction article dealing with any aspect of sex freedom was skimmed rapidly for the purpose of abstracting pointed, sententious expressions of attitude. Each opinion so abstracted was typed on a slip of heavy letter paper and along with it were set down a code number corresponding to the year and the approximate number of words in the article from which the opinion was taken. In case more opinions than one were taken from the same article, the number of words, or volume, for each opinion of the group was taken as the total volume of the article in question divided by the number of opinions taken from it. At this point certain difficulties inherent in the nature of the problem are to be noted:

1. Many of the opinions were such that the criteria for selection proposed by Dr. L. L. Thurstone¹ would have excluded them.

From every relevant article scanned at least one opinion had to be taken; otherwise no account could be taken of the volume of the article. Many of the opinions are ambivalent, and many lack clearness, definiteness and pointedness.

2. Many of the opinions are wordy, being much longer than the optimum length of about fifteen words.

Many cases of this kind arose from a consistent application of the rule that there must be no tampering with the writer's words. In other cases the greater length was required to convey the writer's line of thought or reasoning, or to give the full strength of the opinion.

¹ Thurstone and Chave, The Measurement of Attitudes, University of Chicago Press.

3. Unsatisfactory as an opinion might be in other respects, it had to be taken if it fairly reflected the tenor of the article in which it was found.

These difficulties were, of course, minimized by the choice of intelligent, well-informed judges who had some scientific training. They were given special instructions to read the opinions carefully and to refrain from grading too many opinions at one sitting. Further than that, very little could be done, since the problem really was to measure the opinions as actually expressed.

3. Classification of Data

In all, approximately 3130 opinions were gathered; and before these were turned over to the judges for grading they were classified into the seven divisions or categories shown below with the approximate number of opinions in each:

1. Permanent Marriage (330)
2. Sex Equality (1065, in three packets)
3. Sex Morality (552)
4. Sex Taboo (543)
5. Birth Control (261)
6. Home and Family (284)
7. Prostitution (95)

This scheme of division grew out of the fact that as one runs through the volumes of any one of the periodicals selected, certain dominant topics of discussion on the sex question stand out in this manner:

- 1911-1913: Militant Suffragism and Feminism
(Women's Rights).
- 1914-1916: Social Vice and Prostitution;
Minimum Wage and Protective Legislation for Women; Woman Suffrage.
- 1917-1922: Sex Morality (Immodest Dancing and Dress).
- 1923-1928: Marriage and Divorce; Free Sex Relationships.
- 1929-1930: Birth Control.

It is this tendency of different aspects of the sex question to dominate thought and discussion at different times that makes some such scheme of division necessary if one is to attempt anything in the way of measurement. The use of such a scheme is valid only if the following assumptions are valid:

1. All attitudes or opinions on questions touching on sex fall into interrelated groups.

This assumption seems to be valid on the ground that a great many of the opinions used in this investigation fall equally well into two or more groups.

2. The attitude continua for opinions on sex questions are parallel straight lines. This assumption may be of doubtful validity, but seems to be the best assumption that we can make for the purpose of measurement.

3. The dispersion for any one sex attitude continuum is equal to that for any other.

Of this assumption more will be said later.

4. Grading by the Judges

When the opinions had been classified and packeted they were given to each one, in turn, of ten competent judges to be sorted into thirteen piles according to strength. As to the grading in the several divisions the following instructions were given:

(1) Permanent Marriage: Does the opinion oppose or favor permanency in marriage? Does it incline towards the indissoluble bond of Christian marriage or towards free marriage and free divorce?

(2) Sex Equality: Place each opinion on one of the thirteen numbered cards after asking yourself this question:

Does the opinion oppose or favor the idea of the equality of men and women in every respect? You will have to make this decision not only when the opinion deals with the various phases of sex equality proper - mental, physical, moral, economic, political, etc., but also when it touches on such questions as co-education, domesticity for women, jobs for married women, protective legislation for women.

(3) Sex Morality: Does the opinion oppose or favor departures from the conventional code of sex morality? In this light you will consider such questions as pre-marital and extra-marital sex relations, free love, free motherhood, illegitimacy, modesty in speech, dress and deportment.

(4) Sex Taboo: Does the opinion oppose or favor free thought or discussion about sex? In this light you will consider such questions as obscenity, censorship, the sinfulness of sex, psychoanalysis, sex repression.

(5) Birth Control: Does the opinion oppose birth control and favor laissez-faire, or does it favor birth control and measures of eugenics and euthenics?

(6) Home and Family: Does the opinion oppose or favor institutional child training? In this light you will consider such questions as the decline of the traditional family, the family as the keystone of society, maternity endowment, training for motherhood, motherhood by instinct, parental domination of children.

(7) Prostitution: Does the opinion make prostitution a "sin" or does it favor the idea that prostitution is the result of economic and social maladjustment? Does the opinion put the blame on the prostitute or on society?

5. The Technique of Scaling

For scaling the opinions a method devised by Dr. L. L. Thurstone, of the University of Chicago, as yet unpublished, and described as the Method of Successive Intervals, was employed, with certain modifications that adapted the method to the special needs of the problem.

The regular procedure of preparing a printed data sheet for each opinion to be scaled was followed through the successive stages of entering the proportion of judgments in each interval, plotting the cumulative frequency distribution of the judgments, and estimating graphically the approximate scale value to the nearest tenth of an interval. .

Then instead of arranging all the opinions of a division in rank order and scaling each in turn beginning with the one of lowest rank, we selected from three to fifteen series of opinions, according as the total number of opinions in the division was small or large, each series consisting of the opinion of lowest rank order followed by opinions of which the approximate scale values were in succession I + .0, II + .0, III + .0, IV + .0, etc., up to XI + .0, or where possible, XII + .0. Then each opinion of each series was scaled in Thurstone's way, with the result that several different values were found for each of the scale points I + .0, II + .0, XII + .0. Table I gives the result of scaling in this way five series of opinions on "Permanent Marriage."

It will be seen that the scale values for the successive scale points are not stable, some being three or four times as large as others. Despite the most careful and accurate calculation, no single calculated value for a scale point could be relied

TABLE I. CALCULATED SCALE POINTS FOR FIVE SERIES OF SUCCESSIVE GROUPS OF OPINIONS ON
"PERMANENT MARRIAGE": METHOD OF SUCCESSIVE INTERVALS

Series No.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
1	.00	.97	1.88	2.62	3.22	4.57	5.45	6.28	6.96	8.18	10.28	--
2	-.03	.83	1.22	1.42	1.70	2.14	2.28	2.75	3.27	3.72	4.42	--
3	.27	1.14	1.69	2.39	2.99	4.33	5.03	5.78	7.06	7.85	9.86	--
4	(.27)	1.01	1.41	1.63	1.80	1.97	2.12	2.34	2.44	2.75	3.13	--
5	.20	1.10	1.51	1.71	2.26	2.54	2.85	3.23	3.60	3.99	4.50	5.10
Totals	.44	5.05	7.71	9.77	11.97	15.55	17.69	20.38	23.33	26.49	32.14	
A. M.	.11	1.01	1.54	1.95	2.39	3.11	3.54	4.06	4.67	5.30	6.42	
Group Inter- val	--	.90	.53	.41	.44	.72	.43	.52	.61	.63	1.12	

TABLE II. SIGMA VALUES OF THE GROUP INTERVALS FOR FIVE SERIES OF
SUCCESSIVE GROUPS OF OPINIONS ON "PERMANENT MARRIAGE"

Series No. 1		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
.51	1.28	.80											
	.97	.89											
	.47	.68											
		.45	.73										
		.70	.83	1.34	1.34	1.22			.67				
					.86	1.09			.73	1.44			
					.15	1.26			.75	.57	.00		
									1.25	1.65	1.46	.91	
									1.23	4.41	3.39	2.35	
Totals	.51	2.72	3.60	3.13	2.35	3.92			4.63	1.10	1.13	1.63	
A. M.	.51	.91	.72	.78	.78	.98			.93				
Series No. 2													
1.05	.73	.92											
	.77	.35	.16										
	.00	.20	.31										
		.15	.25	.16									
			.29	.40	.10	.06							
				.47	.47	.43							
				.00	.25	.32							
						.43			.27	.23			
						.36			.68	.36			
									.65	.68	.68	.00	
										.25	.82	.82	.23
Totals	1.05	1.62	1.01	1.03	.82	1.60	1.60	1.27	1.27		.93	.82	.23
A. M.	1.05	.50	.41	.25	.26	.27	.32	.53	.53	.42	.47	.41	.23

TABLE II (CONTINUED)

Series No. 3

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI
1.28	.92	.44								
.00	.18	.55								
		.60	.00	.88						
			.38	.76						
					.66					
					1.34	.70				
					.37	.71				
					1.34	.83	.83	.24	1.37	
						.93	1.02	1.38	.79	
							.67	1.27	.70	1.63
								.59		
Totals	1.28	1.10	.38	1.64	3.71	3.17	2.52	3.48	2.86	1.63
A. M.	.64	.55	.19	.82	.93	.79	.84	.87	.95	1.63

Series No. 4

	.74	.40								
	.93	.38								
		.24								
		.29	.29	.32						
		.00	.15	.15						
		.18	.18	.18	.18	.08				
		.07	.16	.16	.21	.10	.15	.10		
						.31	.14	.22		
						.00	.09	.09	.16	
							.45	.29	.37	.19
								.06	.19	.31
Totals	1.67	1.02	.54	.81	.55	.69	.83	.76	.72	.50
A. M.	.84	.34	.14	.20	.18	.14	.21	.15	.24	.25

Series No. 5

TABLE II (CONTINUED)

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
2.20		.89	.00									
		.36	.59	.20	.09							
		.14	.23	.37	.06							
				.59	.59	.17						
				.00	.34	.34	.27					
							.31	.38				
							.54	.33	.28	.39		
							.23	.27	.43	.34	.49	
									.34	.71	.44	.37
										.54	.56	.56
Totals	2.20	1.39	.82	1.16	1.08	.51	1.35	.98	1.05	1.98	1.49	.93
A. M.	2.20	.46	.27	.29	.27	.26	.34	.33	.35	.50	.50	.47
Grand Totals	5.04	8.36	8.65	6.22	5.90	7.94	10.73	10.56	10.97	9.88	7.10	1.16
(5)		(13)	(18)	(18)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(22)	(18)	(19)	(15)	(10)
A.M.	1.01	.64	.48	.35	.39	.53	.49	.59	.58	.66	.77	.39

upon. Evidently ten judgments is rather a small number to work with where, as in this case, the opinions are far from being homogeneous. To stabilize the values, one might calculate the arithmetic mean, as shown in Table I, where it can be seen that values calculated for the successive intervals in this way show the usual enlargements at the ends of the scale. But the increments toward the right are considerably larger than the increments toward the left.

Another method for stabilizing these values is to find the mean difference in the sigma-values corresponding to adjacent proportions. Table II shows how this procedure works out for the five series of opinions on "Permanent Marriage." In this case the intervals towards the right end of the scale are smaller than those towards the left end, and the large mid-interval seen in Table I disappears.

The method finally chosen was that of finding the geometric mean of the intervals between the successive scale points, thus:

Values for Scale Points

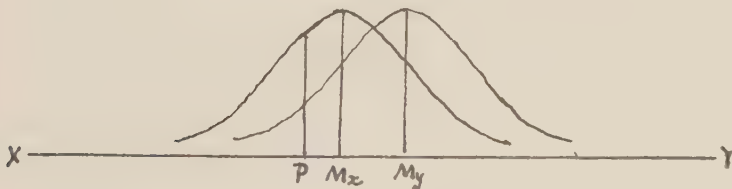
Series	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI
1	.00	.97	1.88	2.62	3.22	4.57	5.41	6.28	6.96	8.18	10.23
2	.03	.83	1.22	1.42	1.70	2.14	2.28	2.75	3.27	3.72	4.42
3	.27	1.14	1.69	2.39	2.99	4.33	5.03	5.78	7.06	7.85	9.86
4	.27	1.01	1.41	1.63	1.80	1.97	2.12	2.34	2.44	2.75	3.13
5	.20	1.10	1.51	1.71	2.26	2.54	2.85	3.23	3.60	3.99	4.50

Interval Values

Ser	I-II	II-III	III-IV	IV-V	V-VI	VI-VII	VII-VIII	VIII-IX	IX-X	X-XI
1	.97	.91	.74	.60	1.35	.84	.87	.68	1.22	2.05
2	.86	.39	.20	.28	.44	.14	.47	.52	.45	.70
3	.87	.55	.70	.60	1.34	.70	.75	1.28	.79	2.01
4	.74	.40	.22	.17	.17	.15	.22	.10	.31	.38
5	.90	.41	.20	.55	.28	.31	.38	.37	.39	.51
6	.86	.50	.34	.39	.52	.33	.48	.44	.55	.89

This set of values for the intervals is much the best of the three. Intervals at the right correspond closely in value to intervals at the left, and the mid-interval is larger than those immediately adjacent. These characteristics are the marks of stabilized values.

The logic of this method can be seen from the fact that these interval values are not sums but products, in which case the geometric mean is proper. The mathematical demonstration runs in this manner:



Let XY be the continuum, and M_x and M_y be the means of the distribution of the judgments for the two proximate opinions.

Then $M_x + X \sigma_x = M_y + Y \sigma_y$; and

$$Y = X \frac{\sigma_x}{\sigma_y} + \frac{M_x - M_y}{\sigma_y}$$

Thus x and y have a linear relation of the form $y = ax + b$.

Since several pairs of corresponding values for x and y are known, the unknowns a and b may be found by the method of averages, thus;

$$\frac{\Sigma n_1}{n_1} = a \frac{\Sigma x_1}{n_1} + b; \text{ and } \frac{\Sigma y_2}{n_2} = a \frac{\Sigma x_2}{n_2} + b$$

$$\text{Hence } a = \frac{\sigma_x}{\sigma_y} = \frac{n_2 \Sigma y_1 - n_1 \Sigma y_2}{n_2 \Sigma x_1 - n_1 \Sigma x_2} ; \text{ and}$$

$$b = \frac{M_x - M_y}{\sigma_y}$$

Thus the increment in the scale value for the second opinion over that of the first is

$$\begin{aligned} S_y - S_x &= M_y - M_x = -b \sigma_y \\ &= \frac{\sigma_x}{a} \left[\frac{\Sigma y_1}{n_1} - a \frac{\Sigma x_1}{n_1} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Whence } \sigma_y = \frac{\sigma_x (n_2 \Sigma x_1 - n_1 \Sigma x_2)}{n_2 \Sigma y_1 - n_1 \Sigma y_2} ,$$

$$\text{and } S_y = S_x + \frac{\sigma_x \Sigma x_1 - \sigma_y \Sigma y_1}{n_1}$$

$$\text{Hence the interval } S_y - S_x = \frac{\sigma_x \Sigma x_1 - \sigma_y \Sigma y_1}{n_1} .$$

$$\text{Now put } \frac{n_2 \Sigma x_1 - n_1 \Sigma x_2}{n_2 \Sigma y_1 - n_1 \Sigma y_2} = p, \text{ say.}$$

$$\text{Then } \sigma_y = p \sigma_x ;$$

Then $\sigma_y = p \times \sigma_x$;

$$\begin{aligned} \text{And } S_y - S_x &= \frac{\sigma_x \Sigma x_1 - p \sigma_x \Sigma y_1}{n_1} \\ &= \sigma_x \left[\frac{\Sigma x_1 - p \Sigma y_1}{n_1} \right] \end{aligned}$$

Now since the first sigma is put equal to unity, and each of the succeeding sigmas is computed from the sigma immediately preceding, the r^{th} interval must be a product of r factors, the last of the form $\frac{\Sigma x_1 - p \Sigma y_1}{n_1}$. Thus when a sigma value is larger than unity the intervals tend to increase rapidly, and when it is smaller than unity the intervals tend to decrease rapidly.

Once the size of the intervals has been determined, values can be calculated for each of the scale points, and scale values for the remaining opinions of the division read off from a scale sheet. Table III gives the scale sheet used for the opinions on "Permanent Marriage." In precisely the same manner were scaled the opinions in each of the other divisions.

6. Transmutation of Scale Values

Though we have now the scale values for all of the opinions in each of the seven divisions, it is still necessary to use some means of combining the scale values of opinions from different divisions, so that if necessary a composite score as regards

TABLE III. SCALE SHEET FOR OPINIONS ON
"PERMANENT MARRIAGE"

I+.0 1.0	II+ 1.9	III+ 2.4	IV+.0 2.7	V+.0 3.1	VI+.0 3.6
.1 1.1	.1 1.9	.1 2.4	.1 2.7	.1 3.1	.1 3.6
.2 1.2	.2 2.0	.2 2.4	.2 2.8	.2 3.2	.2 3.7
.3 1.3	.3 2.0	.3 2.5	.3 2.8	.3 3.2	.3 3.7
.4 1.3	.4 2.1	.4 2.5	.4 2.9	.4 3.3	.4 3.7
.5 1.4	.5 2.1	.5 2.5	.5 2.9	.5 3.4	.5 3.8
.6 1.5	.6 2.2	.6 2.6	.6 2.9	.6 3.4	.6 3.8
.7 1.6	.7 2.2	.7 2.6	.7 3.0	.7 3.5	.7 3.8
.8 1.7	.8 2.3	.8 2.6	.8 3.0	.8 3.5	.8 3.9
.9 1.8	.9 2.3	.9 2.7	.9 3.1	.9 3.6	.9 3.9

VII+.0 3.9	VIII+.0 4.4	IX+.0 4.9	X+.0 5.4	XI+.0 6.3	XII+.0 7.2
.1 4.0	.1 4.5	.1 4.9	.1 5.5	.1 6.4	
.2 4.0	.2 4.5	.2 5.0	.2 5.6	.2 6.5	
.3 4.1	.3 4.6	.3 5.0	.3 5.7	.3 6.6	
.4 4.1	.4 4.6	.4 5.1	.4 5.8	.4 6.7	
.5 4.2	.5 4.6	.5 5.1	.5 5.9	.5 6.8	
.6 4.2	.6 4.7	.6 5.2	.6 5.9	.6 6.8	
.7 4.3	.7 4.7	.7 5.2	.7 6.0	.7 6.9	
.8 4.3	.8 4.8	.8 5.3	.8 6.1	.8 7.0	
.9 4.4	.9 4.8	.9 5.4	.9 6.2	.9 7.1	

sex freedom can be found for each of the years from 1911 to 1930.

This composite score will enable us to do two things:

- (1) To detect a trend, if any, in the attitude towards sex freedom as a single entity;
- (2) To relate volume and strength of opinion.

Kelley points out that for the usual distributions found in the social sciences, "equal standard measures are comparable."¹ In other words, the assumption is that for Gaussian or moderately skewed distributions of measures of the same function the standard deviations may be equated.

The distributions of the scale values for the seven divisions (P.M., S.E., S.M., S.T., B.C., H. & F., and P.) are shown in Table XVII and the corresponding graphs are those numbered from 1 to 7.

The distributions for "Sex Equality," "Sex Morality" and "Permanent Marriage" are not too irregular or too much skewed to invalidate the assumption that the measures are comparable when transmuted into the standard measures. Much the same can be said for the "Sex Taboo" measures; but in the cases of "Birth Control," "Home and Family," and "Prostitution," the frequency surfaces appear to be truncated, and the dispersion is accordingly large. If the measures in this distribution are transmuted into standard scores, the measures will be pulled in towards the mean, thus distorting to some extent the composite scores by which the change from year to year is to be measured. There are, however, some countervailing factors:

- (1) The number of measures in these divisions is small when compared with the total number of measures, or with the number of measures in the other divisions.

¹ Truman L. Kelley, Statistical Method (New York, 1924), Chap. VI.

TABLE XVII

DISTRIBUTION OF THE SCALE VALUES OF THE SEVEN DIVISIONS
OF OPINIONS, TOGETHER WITH MEDIANS, MEANS AND S.D.

Class Inter- vals in Tenths	S.E.	S.M.	S.T.	P.M.	B.C.	H.&F.	P.
0- 4	17	4	2	1	19	17	22
5- 9	15	14	29	2	20	37	2
10-14	48	12	52	13	12	24	0
15-19	89	36	75	17	5	25	3
20-24	83	50	36	26	13	10	5
25-29	53	73	76	44	9	2	7
30-34	39	35	157	20	2	11	21
35-39	121	37	83	36	5	7	19
40-44	266	39	26	29	12	16	16
45-49	206	96	7	45	11	23	
50-54	99	58		65	0	19	
55-59	22	37		17	20	22	
60-64	4	20		9	58	22	
65-69	3	7		2	55	15	
70-74		22		4	20	15	
75-79		9				16	
80-84		3				3	
Total Freq.	1065	552	543	330	261	284	95
Median	41.66	41.92	30.10	40.02	60.22	42.81	32.02
Mean	37.04	40.23	27.14	39.44	46.73	38.58	27.27
S. D.	13.32	16.95	9.97	14.29	24.14	24.77	14.82

- (2) The change from year to year will be shown by changes in the mean or median scores, and these will be less subject to distortion than the extremes.
- (3) Statistically the procedure amounts to no more than that of obtaining a weighted average, and is equally defensible.
- (4) The truncated distributions may be due to the fact that opinions on "Birth Control," and, to a less extent, on "Home and Family" and "Prostitution" tend to come from polemical articles from which moderate opinions are likely to be excluded. On this ground weighting is justifiable.

7. Analysis of the Data

Table XXV shows the distribution of transmuted scale values and of volumes year by year from 1911 to 1930. The mean and total frequency is also shown for each division by years.

The means and medians of the composite scores by years are as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Median</u>
1911	30.4	51	33.0
1912	28.6	114	31.3
1913	28.4	206	30.0
1914	29.4	124	30.3
1915	30.2	103	32.9
1916	30.6	142	32.4
1917	30.5	94	34.0
1918	33.3	88	35.6
1919	30.0	91	31.3
1920	30.7	83	33.9

M. of M.'s = 30.21

M. of Med.'s = 32.47

Tot. Freq. = 1096

TABLE XXV DISTRIBUTION OF TRANSMUTED SCALE VALUES AND VOLUMES BY YEARS

	1911												Mean	N
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59		
P.M.						1 8.6	1 7.7						30.0	2
S.E.			2	4	1	3	4	8		1			29.4	23
S.M.			22.0	133.2	12.0	153.1	36.8	145.5		15.5			24.5	5
S.T.				106.5	1	9.0	1	18.0					33.5	5
B.C.					1	1		2	1				37.5	1
H.F.					30.0	4.7		14.9	8.9				33.9	7
P.								1	3				32.5	8
Total Freq.						6	9	17	4	1			30.4	51
Total Vol.					3	175.4	75.3	239.6	56.2	15.5				
Av. Vol.					61.8	29.2	8.4	14.1	14.1	15.5				
1912														
P.M.	1	.9	3	12.7	2	1	2	4	3				28.6	16
S.E.	1	4	3	14.6	7	3.9	4.4	16.3	2.7				26.0	55
S.M.	9.6	45.2	20.8	119.6	99.9	75.3	11	100.8	113.1	1	11.8		25.6	8
S.T.			1	46.4	4	1	10.2	5	10.4				31.7	12
B.C.			6.2		1	4.2	3	81.3					35.5	5
H.F.				8.1	3.1	77.5	9.3	91.4	1				30.4	7
P.				2		2.7		3	6.0				36.1	11
Total Freq.	2	4	7	15	14	9	24	28	10		1		28.6	114
Total Vol.	10.5	45.2	39.7	145.6	164.0	163.6	186.6	386.8	155.0		11.8			
Av. Vol.	5.3	11.3	5.7	9.7	11.7	18.2	7.8	13.8	15.9					

TABLE XXV. DISTRIBUTION OF TRANSMUTED SCALE VALUES AND VOLUMES BY YEARS (continued)

1913													
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	Mean
P.M.					1 8.7		2 16.7	4 18.3	1 3.2		1 3.0		36.9
S.E.	3 14.2	4 24.6	4 10.2	13 200.1	4 17.6	5 73.9	11 118.2	18 301.3	9 115.4	3 9.5	2 8.9		29.0
S.M.			1 2.1	6 22.9	6 60.7	2 20.4	3 48.7	1 4.8		1 3.0			25.8
S.T.					4 53.7	10 116.0	3 7.5	7 64.0					30.2
B.C.			1 2.6	3 6.9	3 20.7			3 9.5					24.5
H.F.			1 8.2	7 54.1	4 29.1	1 11.2	2 12.9	3 179.4	5 33.6	1 8.2			28.8
P.			14 69.0	3 11.3	1 4.5	3 75.1	6 37.2	12 143.8	3 56.2				26.3
Total Freq.	3	4	21	32	23	21	27	48	18	5	4		206
Total Vol.	14.2	24.6	92.1	295.3	195.0	296.6	241.2	721.1	203.4	20.7	14.9		28.4
Av. Vol.	4.7	6.2	4.9	9.2	7.5	14.2	8.9	15.0	11.6	4.1	3.7		
1914													
P.M.		2 .8	1 .4					1 10.7			1 1.8		23.5
S.E.	1 10.9	1 14.8		3 23.4	2 14.7	6 63.1	14 355.2	10 180.0	3 38.5	2 33.5			31.5
S.M.				3 20.4	6 69.8	1 11.0	3 14.2	1 9.4	1 5.1	1 .4			27.5
S.T.					16 117.9	8 40.9	10 159.1	4 6.4					27.8
B.C.				3 6.8				1 4.7					22.5
H.F.				3 11.6	3 42.8	1 2.8	1 32.0	2 87.1	2 105.4	2 40.4			31.1
P.							2 14.1	3 10.2					35.5
Total Freq.	1	3	1	12	27	16	30	22	6	5	1		124
Total Vol.	10.9	15.6	.4	62.2	245.2	120.8	574.6	308.5	149.0	74.3	1.8		29.4
Av. Vol.	10.9	5.2	.4	5.2	9.0	7.6	19.2	14.0	24.8	14.9	1.8		

TABLE XIV. DISTRIBUTION OF TRANSMUTED SCALE VALUES AND VOLUMES BY YEARS (continued)

1917													
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	Mean
P.M.			1	1	4		2	1	15.2				24.7
			1.6	15.2	51.4		10.3	17	3	2			9
S.E.		3	3	3	2	3	7	192.80	35.8	9.6			30.9
		18.8	23.2	22.1	14.0	20.5	156.6	2	2				43
S.M.				1	1	3	2	14.0	24.7				8
				2.8	4	30.9	2	7	1				15
S.T.				11.8	1	1.6	3.2	66.4	15.5				32.5
								6	1				1
B.C.			1	1	3			115.2	10.3				33.1
			1.6	8.0	24.2			1	1				9
H.F.			1	8.0				55.9	1.0				27.5
			1.6										6
P.													26.3
													4
Total Freq.		3	6	6	14	8	13	34	8	2			94
Total Vol.		18.8	28.0	53.3	103.9	56.1	179.8	459.5	87.3	9.6			30.5
Average Vol.		6.4	4.7	8.9	7.4	8.0	13.8	13.5	10.9	4.8			
1918													
P.M.			1		3	2	16	29.0	5	1			30.0
			9.3	4	23.6	7.3	110.6	23	56.5	21.3			8
S.E.		1		53.1	3	1		285.4	2	1			33.3
		9.9		1	34.5	14.0		2	1	4.5			55
S.M.				28.6	27.9	1		34.5	1	24.3			9
						36.2		2	23.7				4
S.T.								72.6	4				36.3
								2	28.1	1			2
B.C.								18.1	28.1	3.0			37.5
								1	4	1			9
H.F.				2	1			3.0					34.7
				15.8	16.0								32.5
P.													1
													88
Total Freq.		1	1	7	10	4	17	33	10	5			
Total Vol.		9.9	9.3	97.5	102.0	57.5	113.3	442.6	108.3	53.1			33.3
Average Vol.		9.9	9.3	13.9	10.2	14.4	6.6	13.4	10.8	10.6			

TABLE XXV. DISTRIBUTION OF TRANSMUTED SCALE VALUES AND VOLUMES BY YEARS (continued)

1919														
P.M.	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	Mean	N
S.E.			3 41.4	3 12.5	2 28.0	2 36.8	2 14	9 95.5	6 110.7				24.4	8
S.M.			3 47.3	6 60.3	1 104.3	5 100.8	1 1	2 53.6	2 110.7				30.7	44
S.T.				35.9	5.2	3.2	7	5					27.5	9
B.C.			1 40.9	27.2	30.4	56.7	116.5	1					31.7	18
H.F.			2 8.6		3	1	18.9	1	2				27.5	2
P.					39.9	6.5	2.1	1	10.4				30.3	9
Total Freq.			3	9	15	25	19	3.3	8				37.5	1
Total Vol.			47.3	81.6	207.8	204.0	289.9	121.1						91
Av. Vol.			15.8	9.1	13.8	8.2	15.3	15.1					30.0	
1920														
P.M.			1 4.0	1 10.8	1 2	1 3.7	1 12.5	1 21.8	3				33.2	7
S.E.			3 37.2	7 47.4	2 7.3	6 11	11 55.6	5	12.8				29.8	38
S.M.			1 12.7	1 12.7	3 19.3	1 20.4	5 68.7	1					28.7	13
S.T.				2 63.1	2 23.3	3 47.9	4 58.5	12.8					33.0	11
B.C.			1 4.0		1 40.9	2 49.5	51.6	1	6.4				32.5	5
H.F.			1 12.8		6.1	1	25.5	1					29.6	7
P.						20.4	12.7	1					37.5	2
Total Freq.			7 8	9 106.6	6 103.9	14 251.4	26 428.6	11 109.3	1					83
Total Vol.			70.7	60.1	106.6	103.9	428.6	109.3	12.8					
Av. Vol.			10.1	7.5	11.8	17.3	18.0	9.9	12.8				30.7	

TABLE XXV. DISTRIBUTION OF TRANSMUTED SCALE VALUES AND VOLUMES BY YEARS (continued)

	1921												Mean	N
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59		
P.M.			2 14.9	2 7.1		2 12.9	2 5.7	2 15.9	1 25.6				27.0	11
S.E.		2	2 14.9	2 7.1		2 12.9	2 5.7	2 15.9	7 25.6	2 30.2			32.8	55
S.M.		17.1	23.5	14.2	3 16.5	33.3	215.5	222.0	80.2				29.6	29
S.T.		1	4	4	6	1	5	10	2				34.7	29
B.C.		5.2	24.4	24.4	39.0	56.0	72.4	92.0	45.4	2			36.0	17
H.F.			1	1	1	4	5	16		7.8			31.9	8
P.			1	9.6	6.6	47.9	29.7	128.3	3					
			1.1	2	5.4		2	116.4	29.9	1				
			19.2	19.2	8.8		26.7	17.5	24.3					
Total Freq.	3	5	11	12	12	9	32	57	15	5				149
Total Vol.	22.3	39.5	74.5	76.3	150.1	350.1	574.6	198.6	62.3					
Average Vol.	7.4	7.9	6.8	6.4	16.7	10.9	10.1	13.3	12.5				32.4	
	1922												Mean	N
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59		
P.M.			1 2.6	1 2.6	1 2.6	2 3.4	2 3.4	8 63.6	2 27.9				36.3	13
S.E.			4 72.3	4 72.3	4 72.3	17 242.8	17 242.8	13 409.4	6 72.5				30.4	56
S.M.			8 94.1	8 94.1	8 94.1	5 100.7	5 100.7	9 88.2	1 1.9	1 1.0	1 1.9		27.5	39
S.T.			5 20.4	5 20.4	5 20.4	9 39.2	9 39.2	14 98.4	2 11.0				32.4	35
B.C.			1 16.9	2 11.6	1 8.7	2 12.3	2 12.3	14 115.2	4 13.1				34.2	24
H.F.			7 121.2	6 175.5	39.8	37.7	37.7	10.9					20.5	20
P.			11 26	11 26	11 26	17.5	17.5	16.0					32.5	3
Total Freq.	11	11	19	19	19	33	33	60	15	1	1			190
Total Vol.	154.4	154.4	491.5	491.5	491.5	504.8	504.8	801.7	126.4	1.0	1.9		30.2	
Average Vol.	14.0	14.0	20.5	20.5	20.5	15.3	15.3	13.7	8.4	1.0	1.9			

TABLE XXV. DISTRIBUTION OF TRANSMUTED SCALE VALUES AND VOLUMES BY YEARS (continued)

	1923												Mean	N
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59		
P.M.			1	4	6	5	3	8	7	2	1		32.3	37
S.E.		3	2.3	14.1	64.5	41.7	29.0	61.5	83.5	13.9	2.3		32.4	55
S.M.		25.1	2	4	2	23.0	113.4	204.3	79.9	10.5			34.6	44
S.T.			2	3	4	2	8	9	11	5			32.0	32
B.C.			4.6	6.9	58.5	4.6	139.7	22.8	98.9	90.8			33.5	10
H.F.					19.4	84.8	93.5	57.5	4.2				27.5	14
P.			1	3.1	3.1	1	1.6	85.6	3				32.5	188
Total Freq.		3	6	18	18	11	40	51	32	8	1			
Total Vol.		25.1	38.1	248.4	181.8	154.1	396.5	438.8	281.3	115.2	2.3			
Average Vol.		8.4	6.4	13.8	10.1	14.0	99.1	87.7	8.8	14.4	2.3			
1924														
P.M.			2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2		33.9	11
S.E.		1	31.5	6.0	6.0	4.8	4.8	2.4	15.6	15.9	31.2		32.2	48
S.M.		23.4	7	3	3	13	12	12	8	10.4			32.3	46
S.T.		1	236.5	53.0	50.6	197.4	160.7	193.2	193.2	54.0	2		33.9	7
B.C.		5.2	2	9	5	8	15	3	3				30.4	7
H.F.			22.5	77.7	37.3	72.0	190.7	87.4					33.8	8
P.					21.2	29.7	74.7	47.9	3				32.5	1
Total Freq.		2	13	15	13	28	35	15	15	3	4			
Total Vol.		28.6	302.5	143.1	133.1	356.1	481.6	315.6	80.3	84.1				
Average Vol.		14.3	23.3	9.5	10.2	12.7	13.7	21.0	26.8	21.0				

TABLE XXV. DISTRIBUTION OF TRANSMUTED SCALE VALUES AND VOLUMES BY YEARS (continued)

1925												
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59 Mean N
P.M.			1 5.8	3 51.2	1 2.7	5 98.8	1 2.7	5 187.7	2 14.3			29.4 18
S.E.		2 66.5	1 84.0	4 82.4	3 11.6	3 18.5	9 189.2	13 167.2	1 20.9	1 39.2	1 4.9	30.7 38
S.M.				1 2.9	5 73.4	1 56.0	5 41.9	5 30.8		3 28.5		32.5 20
S.T.					3 17.2	6 78.9	12 80.5	8 100.3	3 12.9			32.8 32
B.C.			1 2.3	2 29.0	1 29.5	2 11	2 10.3	11 97.5	7 7.2			33.3 19
H.F.				2 19.6	2 35.9	2 18.9	1 56.0	5 110.0	3 24.1			32.2 15
P.							2 54.0	2 45.0				35.0 4
Total Freq.		2	3	12	15	17	32	49	11	4	1	146
Total Vol.		66.5	92.1	185.1	170.3	271.1	434.6	738.5	79.4	67.7	4.9	31.9
Average Vol.		33.3	30.7	15.4	11.3	15.9	13.6	15.1	7.2	16.9	4.9	
1926												
P.M.		1 6.2	2 16.2	8 48.0	9 73.2	7 62.9	1 20.0	5 21.4	6 58.8	2 25.4		27.8 34
S.E.	2 14.4	3 28.4	7 97.5	15 213.0	6 90.9	6 284.6	15 292.0	25 34.5	6 34.5	4 70.1		28.6 90
S.M.				1 7.5	2 19.6	2 23.9	6 212.5	9 135.0	2 6.5	2 23.4	1 2.8	35.3 25
S.T.					2 32.4	7 74.2	11 140.8	8 43.2				32.0 28
B.C.			3 25.8	2 17.2		1 18.0	1 1.8	1 102.0	1 4.6	8 1.6		34.5 15
H.F.				5 170.5	7 163.1	2 14.1	4 18.9	4 55.5		1 1.6		27.3 21
P.												
Total Freq.	2	4	12	31	26	19	34	52	15	17	1	213
Total Vol.	14.4	34.6	139.5	456.2	379.2	193.1	676.8	548.9	104.4	222.5	2.8	29.1
Average Vol.	7.2	8.7	11.6	14.7	14.6	10.2	19.9	11.7	7.0	13.1	2.8	

TABLE XXV. DISTRIBUTION OF TRANSMUTED SCALE VALUES AND VOLUMES (continued)

1927														
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	Mean	N
P.M.		1		3	7	2	3	12		1				
S.E.	1	8.0		96.5	196.6	39.5	106.4	12.1	7	4.3			25.9	19
S.M.	12.7		3	8	4	5	9	23		1			31.3	61
S.T.			77.6	140.7	66.5	61.3	293.2	425.9	91.7	9.6				
				5	7	4	7	11	3					
				94.1	104.5	35.7	74.0	163.4	39.3			2		
					6	8	11	20				26.2		
B.C.			2	1	164.7	105.3	89.3	282.1	22.6				31.8	39
			53.1	38.4	2	1	1	7	2				33.1	48
H.F.				6	20.7	6.9	50.2	203.1	10.1	1			30.9	16
				94.4	4	1	2	6	1	8.5			28.7	21
P.					118.5	5.8	9.2	148.2	50.2					
									1					
									9.1				42.5	1
Total Freq.	1	1	5	23	30	21	33	69	17	3	2			
Total Vol.	12.7	8.0	130.7	464.1	707.5	254.5	622.3	1234.8	223.0	22.4	26.2			205
Av. Vol.	12.7	8.0	26.1	20.2	23.6	12.1	18.9	17.9	13.1	7.5	13.1		31.0	
1928														
P.M.		2	1	1	6	1	5	14	6	1				
S.E.	2	23.5	9.0	4.0	50.9	4.8	48.3	162.3	62.5	13.1			32.4	37
	80.1	2	4	9	4	3	9	18	5	1				
S.M.		26.0	37.2	106.8	73.4	26.8	311.1	317.5	48.4	8.8			28.5	57
		2	6	9	9	4	9	12	7	1				
S.T.	17.6		45.1	51.7	171.3	105.7	85.9	99.6	55.6	8.6			27.7	59
							10	3	8	5				
							111.9	102.8	134.2	43.8			39.0	26
B.C.			1	3	2	2	8		1					
			14.4	10.6	6.7	3		72.9	4.2				30.8	15
H.F.				3	2	3	4		1					
				35.1	31.4	48.1	77.9		8.5				27.1	13
P.					1				1					
					72.0								32.5	2
Total Freq.	2	6	12	25	22	13	37	55	29	8				
Total Vol.	80.1	67.1	105.7	208.2	399.0	192.1	635.1	755.1	363.4	74.3				209
Av. Vol.	40.1	11.2	8.8	80.3	18.1	14.8	17.2	13.7	13.0	9.4			30.4	

TABLE XXV. DISTRIBUTION OF TRANSMUTED SCALE VALUES AND VOLUMES BY YEARS (continued)

1929												
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59
P.M.				1	10	5	2	6	1	1		
				1.6	64.1	67.0	39.4	143.6	10.9	4.5		29.2
S.E.	1	5	7	13	4	12	23	26	6			26
	6.0	102.6	98.4	245.2	71.2	206.2	890.1	369.9	40.8			28.5
S.M.			5	9	2	5	7	13	4	4	5	54
			13.6	88.5	20.4	50.4	59.0	102.7	21.6	14.9	15.8	32.2
S.T.				3	5	5	14	34	2	1		64
				17.2	101.4	34.9	147.3	368.0	11.5	10.7		33.8
B.C.			14	5	3	9	6	23	3			63
			62.2	44.4	26.4	35.8	30.6	165.0	18.6			28.0
H.F.				7	1	2	6	9	4			31.1
				87.9	4.8	13.3	71.8	134.8	120.9			29
P.					1	19.2						27.5
					25	39	58	111	20	6	5	1
Total Freq.	1	5	26	38	25	426.8	1238.2	130.4	224.3	30.1	15.8	334
Total Vol.	6.0	42.6	174.2	494.8	298.3	426.8	1238.2	130.4	224.3	30.1	15.8	30.2
Average Vol.	6.0	85.2	6.7	12.8	11.8	10.9	21.3	1.1	11.2	5.0	3.2	
1930												
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59
P.M.				1	8	1	6	10	4	1		
				1.4	75.9	1.4	76.4	188.0	46.9	.8		36
S.E.			4	6	7	4	2	6	26	2	1	58
			80.0	86.4	118.1	14.0	44.0	110.2	300.3	20.7	8.6	28.8
S.M.			7	8	12	9	8	11	5	4	1	68
			36.7	117.9	95.6	76.8	130.9	115.6	67.5	98.2	8.8	27.9
S.T.					9	8	15	24	4			60
					24.0	41.6	220.4	202.7	42.8			33.0
B.C.			3	1	1	1		14	3			22
			8.5		10.0	2.6		84.4	9.9			33.6
H.F.				5	3	1	7	4	5	1		26
				99.3	47.6	2.3	54.3	109.8	24.0	10.2		31.5
P.							2					32.5
							78.4					2
Total Freq.	8	24	37	22	22	89	44	89	23	7	1	272
Total Vol.	83.3	133.0	267.1	168.7	168.7	1000.8	670.6	1000.8	211.8	117.8	8.8	30.4
Average Vol.	10.4	9.5	14.2	7.2	7.2	11.2	15.2	11.2	9.2	16.8	8.8	

<u>Year</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Median</u>
1921	32.4	149	35.3
1922	30.2	190	32.4
1923	32.5	188	34.8
1924	32.4	128	33.8
1925	31.9	146	33.8
1926	29.1	213	30.1
1927	31.0	205	32.6
1928	30.4	209	33.2
1929	30.2	334	32.4
1930	30.4	272	33.2

M. of M.'s = 31.05

M. of Med.'s = 33.16

Tot. Freq. = 2034

Difference between Means of Means = .84 $\pm$.025

The mean of the means for the first decade is 30.21, and for the second decade is 31.05. Using the formula

$$P.E. \quad M_2 - M_1 = .6745 \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{N_2}},$$

we find the difference in the means of the means to be .84 $\pm$.025. Thus the drift of opinion on sex freedom during the two decades towards the liberal end of the continuum is small but significant.

The means of means by decades, and by periods of seven, seven and six years, respectively, are as follows:

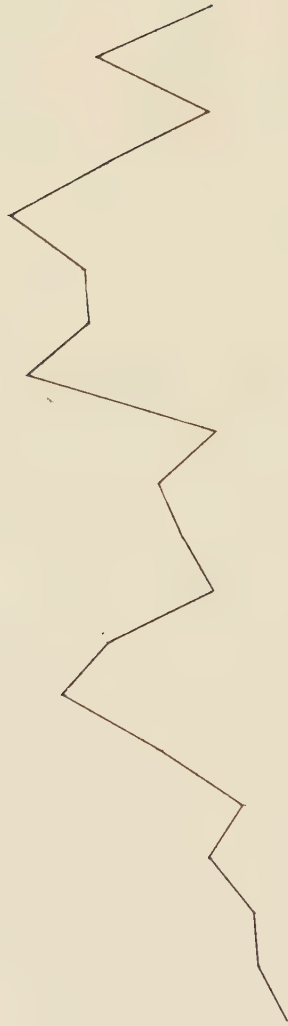
	P.M.	S.E.	S.M.	S.T.	B.C.	H.& F.	P.
1911-1920	28.97	30.58	27.98	32.10	31.21	31.21	31.19
1921-1930	20.40	30.42	31.17	33.67	32.52	29.16	23.50

	P.M.	S.E.	S.M.	S.T.	B.C.	H.& F.	P.
1911-1917	28.71	29.64	27.45	31.44	30.75	31.07	29.24
1918-1924	31.13	32.30	30.23	33.42	33.08	29.74	24.64
1925-1930	29.14	29.40	31.29	33.95	31.85	29.65	28.33

Here a drift is clearly shown in the attitude on "Sex Morality." The difference of the means for the two decades is $3.19 \pm .068$. Graph No. 8 shows the distribution of the means over the twenty-year span. It shows that periods centered around 1917 and 1927 were the periods of greatest change. This finding seems in line with the opinions of writers who place the "collapse of our sexual morality" amongst the after-effects of the war.

Opinions on "Birth Control" and "Sex Taboo" are probably most closely related to those on "Sexual Morality." In each of these divisions we should expect to find, as we do, evidence of a slight drift towards the liberal end of the scale.

On the other hand, opinions on "Prostitution" show a drift to the left. The frequency of opinions in this division falls off during the second decade, popular interest in the subject having abated. Several of the articles during the period from 1925 to 1930 point out that "prostitution has declined because of the competition of amateurs." In general it may be said that extreme opinions either for or against any aspect of sex freedom are found in the magazines and journals only during periods when discussion on that particular aspect is in fashion. Thus, for example, discussion on "Sex Equality" was at its height during the period centered on 1920, and, as can be seen from the foregoing, the mean strength of opinion for the period from 1918 to 1924 is greater than for the period preceding or the period



Graph No. 8. Distribution of means for "S. M." (Origin at 0, 20)

preceding or the period following. The same considerations apply to the case of "Home and Family."

8. Volume and Strength of Opinion

It may be said here that for all but one of the journals and magazines used in this investigation, the total volume was approximately the same from year to year. In the one exceptional case, that of the Literary Digest, a correcting factor was introduced.

Table XXVII shows, in the first column, the average volume for the mode and, in the second column, for the mean by years.

From these measures nothing is disclosed that suggests the feasibility or value of further investigation.

9. Conclusion

From the foregoing results we reach these conclusions:-

- (1) Though the change in mean opinion by years regarding sex freedom is almost inappreciable, significant differences were found in the divisions designated "Sex Morality," "Sex Taboo," and "Birth Control." In the case of the former the difference amounted to three-tenths of the standard deviation of the opinions for the two decades.
- (2) No relation between volume and strength of opinion was found.

TABLE XXVII. VOLUME OF MEANS AND MODES BY YEARS

Year	Volume of Mode	Volume of Mean
1911	52.5	8.4
1912	18.2	18.2
1913	15.0	14.2
1914	24.8	7.6
1915	38.1	9.9
1916	15.6	12.7
1917	13.8	13.8
1918	14.4	6.6
1919	13.8	8.2
1920	18.0	18.0
1921	16.7	10.9
1922	16.5	15.3
1923	97.1	99.1
1924	13.7	12.7
1925	15.9	13.6
1926	19.9	10.2
1927	26.1	18.9
1928	17.2	17.2
1929	21.3	21.3
1930	14.8	15.2

